

Veterans-Ilex, Inc.  
c/o Robert M. Sielaty  
Compliance Services International  
1100 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Suite 1200  
Washington, D.C. 20036-4101

Gentleman:

Subject: Changing Signal Word from DANGER to WARNING  
TCIPN  
EPA Registration No. 61451-1 ✓  
Your Submissions Dated March 30 and April 13, 1992

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. In the Precautionary Section modify the statements to include the following:

Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, gloves, goggles or safety glasses. Wash through with soap and water after handling.

b. Delete GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS and specify the heading DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

*C. Giles-Parker*

Cynthia Giles-Parker  
Product Manager (22)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
by EPA Letter Dated:

5-8-92

For the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.

61451-1

# TCIPN



**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Chlorothalonil (Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) .....	40.4%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>59.6%</b>
TOTAL .....	100.0%
Contains 4.2 Pounds Chlorothalonil Per Gallon (500 grams per liter)	

**WARNING**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

**IF INHALLED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferable mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with soap and water.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Get medical attention.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Persons having an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

See additional Precautionary Statements.

**VETERANS-ILEX**

Veterans-ILEX, Inc.  
25 Kellers' Farm Road  
Easton, CT 06612

EPA REG. NO. 61451-1  
EPA EST. NO. 41451-TW-001  
NET CONTENTS 2 1/2 Gallons

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**WARNING**

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Skin Sensitizer: Wash exposed areas of skin with soap and warm water after handling or using. Harmful if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear a mask or pesticide respirator jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration and the National Occupational Safety and Health. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or eye shield when using this product. In case of contact with eyes, flush with plenty of water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Note: TCIPN may produce temporary allergic side effects characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should contact a physician. Affected persons respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

**RE-ENTRY STATEMENT**

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, and gloves while mixing, loading and applying this product.

Do not enter treated area without protective clothing for 24 hours.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product (Indicate specific oral warnings which inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure). When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: **WARNING.** Area treated with chlorothalonil on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours. In case of accidental exposure see Statement of Practical Treatment.

**GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

TCIPN is a broad spectrum fungicide especially formulated for use to control plant diseases of agricultural crops as well as turf and ornamental plantings. TCIPN readily mixes with water to form an easily applied suspension which effectively wets a wide variety of plant surfaces. An essential factor in TCIPN's performance is through and uniform coverage (see the table below for spray volume recommendations).

Prior to use, TCIPN containers should be inverted several times to assure complete mixture of ingredients. When adding TCIPN to the dilute spray solution, pour the required amount slowly into the tank as water is being added. For concentrate sprays, pre-mix the recommended amount of TCIPN with water in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. To assure uniform mixture agitate the spray solution while mixing and during spraying.

Do not mix TCIPN with agricultural chemicals or fertilizers not specifically recommended on this label unless you have experience which has shown the mixture to be physically compatible, efficacious and non-phytotoxic (non-injurious).

Do not rotate to crops other than those on this label for 12 months after last application.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**SPRAY VOLUME PER ACRE FOR USE WITH TCIPN (gals)\***

	Dilute	Concentrate	Aerial
Field Crops / Vegetables	100	5 to 20	5 to 10
Orchard Crops	200 to 400	20 to 150	10 to 20
Christmas Trees	100	20 to 50	
Forest Trees	NA**	NA	10 to 20
Nursery Beds	100	20 to 50	10 to 20

\*General recommendations to be followed unless specifically directed otherwise on this label.

\*\*NA - Not applicable.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

CROP	DISEASES	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Bean (Snap)	Rust	2 to 4% pts.	Initiate treatment during early bloom (or when disease threatens). Treat on a weekly basis or as necessary to control disease. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated areas.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold)	4% pts.	
Beans, (Dry, Navy, Pinto, Kidney, Lima, Blackeye)	Rust, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Cercospora Leaf Spot (Blackeye only)	2% pts.	Initiate treatment during early bloom and retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals. Use only on dry harvested beans where pods are removed. DO NOT apply within 6 weeks prior to harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated areas.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE / ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	2½ pts.	Initiate treatment after transplanting or soon after emergence of direct seeded crops or as environmental conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to control disease.
	Ring Spot (California only)	2½ pts	Initiate treatment of Brussels Sprout at early sprout development or as environmental conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to control disease.
Carrot	Early Blight (Cercospora) Late Blight (Alternaria)	2¼ to 2½ pts.	Initiate treatment as conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to control disease. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
Celery	Early Blight (Cercospora) Late Blight (Alternaria)	1½ to 2¼ pts.	Initiate treatment when transplants are field set. Apply the lower rate (1½ to 2¼ pts.) on a 3 to 5 day interval, the higher rate (3 to 4½ pts.) on a 7 day interval. DO NOT treat within 7 days of harvest. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
	Basal Stalk Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	3 to 4½ pts.	
	Pink Rot (Suppression)	4½ pts.	
	Early Blight (Cercospora) Late Blight (Alternaria)	2¼ to 2½ pts. per 100 gallons	SEEDBEDS - Treat twice a week or as necessary to control disease. Use sufficient water to assure thorough spray coverage. Apply the higher rate where disease pressure is severe.
Corn (Sweet) (fresh market and field grown for seed)	Helminthosporium Leaf Blights Rust	1¼ to 2½ pts.	Initiate treatment as conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 4 to 7 day intervals or as necessary to control diseases. Use the higher rate where disease pressure is severe. DO NOT treat sweet corn to be processed. DO NOT ensile, use as livestock feed or allow livestock to graze treated areas. DO NOT treat within 14 days of harvest.
Cucumber	Anthrachnose Downy Mildew Target Spot (Florida only),	2¼ to 2½ pts.	Initiate treatment when plants reach first true leaf or as conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 4 to 7 day intervals. Employ short interval and high rate for severe disease pressure. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
	Gummy Stem Blight Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew (except South western states) Scab	2¼ to 4½ pts	
	Fruit Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) (suppression only)	12 pts.	Use sufficient water to assure runoff to soil surface. Apply once only when vines begin to form. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
Cantaloupe, Honeydew Melon, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon	Anthrachnose Downy Mildew	2¼ to 2½ pts.	Initiate treatment when plants reach first true leaf or as conditions favor disease development.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot Gummy Stem Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew (except south western states) Scab	2¼ to 4½ pts.	Retreat on 7 day intervals. Employ high rate for severe disease pressure. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
Grasses (grown for seed)	Leaf Rust Selenophoma (eyespot) Stem Rust Stripe Rust	1½ to 2 pts.	Initiate treatment during stem elongation as conditions favor disease development. Retreat at flag leaf and head emergence. Where disease pressure is severe use the high rate and retreat on 14 day intervals. DO NOT feed or allow livestock to graze treated plants. DO NOT treat within 14 days of harvest.
Mint	Rust, Septoria Leaf Spot	2 pts.	Initiate treatment when plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to control disease. DO NOT treat more than three times per season or within 80 days of harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts, fresh or extracted, to livestock. TCIPN is restricted to use on mint in Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin only.
Onion (dry bulb)	Botrytis Leaf Blight (Blast) Purple Blotch	2 to 3 pts.	Initiate treatment when first disease symptoms appear or when conditions favor disease development.
Onion (green bunching)	Botrytis Leaf Blight (Blast)	2 to 4 pts.	Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary to control disease. During periods of heavy dew or continued rain use the shorter interval and higher rate. DO NOT treat within 7 days prior to harvest of onions (dry bulb) or garlic. DO NOT treat onions (green bunching), leeks or shallots more than 3 times per season or within 14 days of harvest. Where additional disease control is needed prior to harvest use another registered fungicide.
Onion (grown for seed) Garlic Leek Shallot	Downy Mildew (suppression) Purple Blotch	2 to 4 pts.	

CROP	DISEASES	RATE / ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Papaya	Alternaria Fruit Spot Stem End Rot Anthracnose	3 to 5 1/2 pts.	Initiate treatment when conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage of fruit and foliage is essential for control. Retreat on 14 day interval so long as conditions support disease development. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is severe. DO NOT feed treated plant parts, fresh or processed, to livestock. Treat with ground sprays only.
Parsnip	Alternaria Leaf Spot Anthracnose Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold) Bottom Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> ) Downy Mildew	2 to 3 pts.	Initiate treatment when conditions favor disease development. Retreat on a 7 to 10 day interval while conditions favor disease development. Use the high rate and short interval when disease pressure is severe. DO NOT treat more than 4 times per season or within 10 days prior to harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock.
Passion Fruit (Hawaii only)	Alternaria Fruit and Leaf Spot (Passion Fruit Brown Spot)	2 1/2 pts.	Initiate treatment when conditions favor disease development (April to July) or when spots appear on fruit. Thorough coverage of fruit and foliage is essential for control. Retreat on 14 day intervals as needed for disease control. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock grown for food.
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot (Early) Cercosporidium Leaf Spot (Late)	1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pts.	Initiate treatment when conditions (leaf wetness) favor disease development often occurring 30 to 40 days after planting. Retreat on a 10 to 14 day interval. When conditions favor moderate to severe disease development, Late Leafspot, Rust or Web Blotch use the high rate and short interval. TCIPN at the high rate may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below. DO NOT treat within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Rust Web Blotch	2 1/4 pts.	
Potato	Botrytis Vine Rot Early Blight Late Blight	1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pts.	Initiate treatment when plants are 6 to 8 inches tall or conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary for disease control. When conditions favor severe disease development use the high rate and short interval. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below. DO NOT exceed 10 day intervals between treatment when applying through center pivot.
	(Dryland Production) Early Blight Late Blight	1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pts.	
Soybean	Anthracnose, Diaporthe Pod & Stem Blight, Frog-eye Leaf Spot (Cercospora Sojina), Purple Seed Stain (Cercospora Kikuchii), Septoria Brown Spot	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pts. or 2 to 3 1/2 pts.	Where two treatments are planned apply 2 to 3 1/2 pts. per application. Where three treatments are planned apply 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pts. per application. Three treatments are recommended for areas with a history of moderate to severe disease incidence. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below. <b>DETERMINATE SOYBEANS (Southern): TWO TREATMENTS</b> 1st during early pod set (R3 stage, pods 1/8 to 3/8 inch long); 2nd at beginning of seed formation (R5 stage) about 14 days after 1st treatment. <b>THREE TREATMENTS</b> 1st at initiation of flowering (R1 stage); 2nd during early pod set (R3 stage); and 3rd at beginning of seed formation (R5 stage). <b>INDETERMINATE SOYBEANS (Northern): TWO TREATMENTS</b> 1st when largest pods are 1 to 1 1/2 inches long; 2nd 14 days later. <b>THREE TREATMENTS</b> - 1st 7 days after first bloom, 2nd and 3rd on a 14 day interval thereafter. TCIPN may be tank mixed with Benlate* 50 WP for use on indeterminate soybeans. Treat with 1 1/2 pts. of TCIPN plus 8 oz. of Benlate 50 WP. Make 1st treatment when top pods are 1/2 to 1 inch long with the 2nd treatment 14 days later. DO NOT feed soybean hay or harvest trash or allow livestock to graze treated areas.
*Benlate is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc.			
Tomato	Early Blight, Late Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Gray Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot	2 to 3 pts. (foliage)	Initiate treatment when conditions such as dew or rain favor disease development. For foliage, retreat on 7 to 10 day intervals; for fruit, retreat on 7 to 14 day intervals. When conditions favor severe disease incidence employ the high rates and short interval. TCIPN may be tank mixed with KOCIDE 101, KOCIDE 606 or other copper base products registered for control of bacterial diseases. Review all label instructions and limitations before tank mixing. DO NOT tank mix with Copper - Count-N for concentrate sprays. TCIPN may be applied through center pivot irrigation equipment as directed below.
	Anthracnose Alternaria Fruit Rot (Black Mold) Botrytis Gray Mold Late Blight Fruit Rot Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot	3 to 4 pts. (fruit)	

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	RATE PER 100 GAL*	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Apricot, Cherry, *Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune	Coryneum Blight (Shothole) Leaf Curl	4 1/2 - 6 pts.	1 1/2 - 2 pts.	Initiate treatment in the late autumn at leaf fall. When conditions favor severe disease development use the high rate applied one to two times in late winter prior to bud swell. Where leaf fall treatment cannot be made for control of leaf curl, a spring treatment prior to bud swell may be made. For control of Coryneum Blight (Shothole) also treat at budbreak and shuck split.
	Blossom Blight Brown Rot	4 1/2 - 8 pts.	1 1/2 - 2 pts.	Apply the high rate for trees taller than 20 ft. (6 to 8 pts. over 20 ft. and 4 1/2 to 6 pts. under 20 ft.). Treat first at popcorn stage followed by a second treatment at full bloom. When conditions favor severe disease incidence make a third treatment at petal fall.
	Apricot Scab Cherry Leafspot Nectarine Scab Peach Scab	4 1/2 - 6 pts.	1 1/2 - 2 pts.	Treat first at full bloom; second treatment at petal fall; and third treatment at shuck split. To control cherry leafspot after harvest, treat foliage within 7 days after fruit removal. A second treatment at a 10 to 14 day interval is desirable where cherry leafspot has been severe. DO NOT apply TCIPN after shuck split and before harvest. *Use in conjunction with dilute spray volume recommendations on this label.
Conifers (Forests, Christmas trees and nursery beds)	Botrytis Seeding Blight Phoma Twig Blight	2 to 4 pts.		Initiate treatment when in nursery beds (seedlings 4 inches tall) and conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 14 day intervals as required for disease control. Use high rate and short interval when conditions favor severe disease incidence.
	Lophodermium Needlecast	2 to 4 pts.		Initiate treatment in North Central and Northeastern states in mid July to early August prior to infection occurring. Retreat on 3 to 4 week intervals so long as conditions favor disease development. Treat nurseries with 4 pts. of TCIPN on a 3 week schedule so long as conditions favor disease development.
	Swiss Needlecast	4 to 8 pts. (single treatment)		Treat Christmas trees or forests once in the spring when new growth is 1/2 to 2 inches long.
	Scleroderris Canker (pines) Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas Fir) Swiss Needlecast	2 to 4 pts.		Treat in the spring when new growth is 1/2 to 2 inches long. Retreat on 3 to 4 week intervals so long as conditions favor disease development. In nursery beds use the high rate retreating at 3 week intervals so long as conditions favor disease development.
	Sirococcus Tip Blight	3 to 5 pts.		
	Scirrhia Brown Spot (pines) Rhizosphaera Needlecast (Spruces)	8 pts.		
Golf Course Fairways	Heminthosporium Leaf Spot	8 to 14 pts.		Initiate treatment when conditions favor disease development. Retreat on 7 to 21 day intervals depending on use rate and disease incidence. When conditions favor severe disease incidence use the high rate and short interval. Use 30 to 40 gallons of spray per acre Rhizoctonia Brown Patch should be retreated on 7 to 14 day intervals. DO NOT water or mow following treatment until spray deposits dry. Use in conjunction with high standards of turf management.
	Sclerotinia Dollar Spot	4 to 14 pts.		
	Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	8 to 14 pts.		

USE AREA	DISEASES	RATE OUNCES /1000 sq. ft.		TREATMENT INTERVAL	
		Prevent	Cure	(days)	
Golf Course Tees	Curvularia Leaf Spot	3 - 6	6 - 11	7 - 10	Initiate treatment when conditions favor disease development. Thorough spray coverage is essential to the performance of TCIPN. Use sufficient spray volume (usually 2 to 10 gallons per 1000 square feet) to insure thorough coverage. Preventative Rate: To prevent infection when disease conditions are light to moderate, use the lower rate and when disease conditions are severe use the high rate and short interval. Curative Rate: To control existing infections, apply the curative rate at a 7 day interval. Use the higher recommended rate under severe disease conditions.
Golf Green	Dollar Spot			7 - 14	
Ornamental	Gray Leaf Spot			7 - 10	
Turf	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot and Melting Out			7 - 10	
	Large Brown Patch			7 - 10	
	Red Thread	3 - 9	9 - 11	7 - 10	
	Copper Spot	6 - 9	9 - 11	7 - 10	
	Steam Rust of Bluegrass			7 - 14	

USE AREA	DISEASES	RATE OUNCES /1000 sq. ft.	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Turfgrasses	Gray Snow Mold (Typhula spp)	8 to 16	Initiate treatment prior to snow cover in the fall. Apply the higher rate if turf remains frozen prior to snow cover. When snow cover is intermittent or not present retreat with the low rate on a monthly basis so long as disease conditions persist.
	Pink Snow Mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium Patch)	8	For Pink Mold tank mix with Tersan* 1991 50 WP at 2 ounces or Chipco** 26019 50 WP at 4 ounces per 1000 square feet. *Tersan is a registered trademark of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. **Chipco is a registered trademark of Rhone - Poulenc, Inc.
Ornamentals (See chart for species)	(See Chart)	2 pts.	Initiate treatment in accordance with the chart below. Retreat on a 7 to 14 day schedule while conditions favor disease development.

SPECIES	TARGET AND DISEASES	TREATMENT INITIATION
<b>BULBS &amp; FLOWERING PLANTS</b>		
Carnation	Alternaria Leaf Spot / Branch Rot; Botrytis Flower Blight	Transplant of cuttings; Cool, moist conditions
Chrysanthemum, Daisy	Mycosphaerella Ray Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot Botrytis Flower Blight (Gray Mold)	Transplant of cuttings Pre-bloom
Geranium	Botrytis Blight, Rust	Cool, moist conditions
Gladiolus	Curvularia Leaf/Flower Spot, Botrytis Leaf/Flower Spot	Early propagation
Hollyhock	Rust	Early seedling stage
Hydrangea* (foliage only)	Cercospora and Septoria Leaf Spots, Rust	Early propagation
Iris	Botrytis Blossom Blight, Didymellina Leaf Spot	Cool, moist conditions
Lily	Botrytis Gray Mold	Pre-bloom
Patunia*	Phytophthora Blight (foliar phase) Botrytis Blight	Pre-bloom
Rose (Use 1 1/2 pt. per 100 gallons)	Black Spot, Botrytis Blight	Spring bud break
Statice	Anthracnose, Cercospora, Alternaria, Botrytis Leaf Blights	Spring bud break
Zinnia	Powdery Mildew	First sign of disease

#### FOLIAGE PLANTS

Dracaena	Fusarium Leaf Spot	Pre-transplant
Pachysandra (Use 4 pt. per 100 gal)	Volutella Leaf Blight	Spring bud break
Leatherleaf Fern	Ascochyta Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Cylindrocladium Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Blight	Spring bud break
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea)	Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) Leaf Spot	Cool, moist conditions
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot	Early propagation
Ovster Plant (Rhoeo)	Tan Leaf Spot	Early propagation
Jonium	Cephalosporium Leaf Spot	Warm, moist conditions
Pododendron	Phytophthora Blight, Dactylaria Leaf Spot	Moist conditions

#### SHRUBS AND TREES

Ash (Fraxinus)	Cercospora, Cercosporidium, Cylindrosporium Leaf Spots	Spring bud break
Azalea*	Phytophthora die-back;	Near leaf emergence,
Rhododendron*	Ovulinia Flower Blight	Early bloom
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	Leaf Blotch, Anthracnose	Spring bud break
Cherry-Laurel	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Petal fall
Crabapple	Scab, Cedar-apple Rust, Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot	Spring bud break
Dogwood	Septoria Leaf Spot	Early bloom
Euonymus	Anthracnose	Spring bud break
Firthorn	Scab	Spring bud break
Flowering Almond, Quince, Sand Cherry	Monilinia Blossom / Branch Blight	Early bloom
Hawthorn	Rust, Fabraea Leaf Spot	Pre-bloom
Holly	Rhizoctonia Web Blight	Warm, moist conditions
Mountain Laurel	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Spring bud break
Oak (red group only)	Taphrina Blister, Actinopelte Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	Dormant budswell
Oregon-Grape (Mahonia)	Rust	Spring bud break
Fraxinus	Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot	Spring bud break
Pine (Andromeda)	Phytophthora die-back	New leaf emergence
Poplar	Marssonina Leaf Spot	Spring bud break
Privet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Prolonged wet conditions
Sycamore, Planetree	Anthracnose	Spring bud break
Viburnum	Powdery Mildew	Mid-summer

\*Discoloration of blooms has been seen on certain varieties when applications are made during flowering.

#### APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES THROUGH IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

Apply this product only through center pivot, traveling gun, solid set and wheel mobile irrigation system(s). Do Not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do Not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 'Public water system' means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation, shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The pesticide injection pipe line must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The system must also contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.



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The pesticide injection pipeline must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do Not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

TCIPN may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections 1 and 2 below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

**I. Center Pivot or Traveling Gun**

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. After determining the volume of water injected during a full operation circle, mix the recommended amount of TCIPN to cover the acreage involved with sufficient water to equal the volume injected during a full operation circle. Inject the TCIPN/water mixture into the system through one continuous circle. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection device after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until TCIPN has been flushed from all sprinkler heads.

**II. Solid Set or Wheel Mobile**

For injection of pesticides with stationary systems, a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) can be used. This pump must be effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Position irrigation equipment and determine area covered during a 30 to 60 minute set. Mix the recommended amount of TCIPN to cover the acreage involved with sufficient water to equal the volume injected during a 30 to 60 minute set. Operate the entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Inject the TCIPN/water mixture into the irrigation system at the beginning or end of an irrigation set or as a separate application. Close the injection device after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until TCIPN has been flushed from all sprinkler heads.

**III. Precautions Associated with Application of TCIPN**

- A. DO NOT operate irrigation system without anti-back siphoning system.
- B. Injection equipment for TCIPN should be fitted to the discharge side of the irrigation pump or other pressurized devices.
- C. Irrigation water containing TCIPN should be contained to the treated area until absorbed by the soil.
- D. Irrigation equipment should always be operated in a manner as specified by its manufacturer.

**WARRANTY STATEMENT**

VETERANS-ILEX warrants that this product in its unopened package conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth on the label when used according to directions under normal use conditions on the plants and crops specified. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING A WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This warranty does not extend to the handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.